The remaining part of the Articles of the Treaty of Peace between the Catholick King and the States-General.

XXII. THE Conſuls which the ſaid Lords the States ſhall conſtitute in the Kingdoms and States of the ſaid Lord the King for the Succour and Protection of their Subjects, ſhall be there and enjoy the ſame Power and Authority in the exerciſe of their Charge, and with the ſame Exemptions and Immunities, that any other Conſul hath had heretofore, or ſhall have hereafter, in the ſaid Kingdoms; and the Spaniſh Conſuls who live in the United Provinces, ſhall have and enjoy all that any other Conſul of whatſoever Nation hath had heretofore, or may have for the future, in the ſaid Provinces.

XXIII. The Subjects and Inhabitants of the United Provinces may throughout the Dominions of the ſaid Lord the King make uſe of ſuch Advocates, Attornies, Notaries, Sollicitors, and Executors, as they ſhall think fit, who ſhall alſo have Commiſſion for it from the ordinary Judges when it is needful, and when it ſhall be required of thoſe Judges; and reciprocally the Subjects and Inhabitants of the ſaid Lord the King, coming into the Countries of the ſaid Lords the States General, ſhall enjoy the ſame Aſſiſtance.

XXIV. The ſame Subjects and Inhabitants on one Part and the other ſhall not be conſtrained to ſhew or bring forth their Regiſters and Books of Accompts to any Perſon whatſoever, unleſs it be to make Proof for avoiding Conteſt or Proceſs; and ſuch Books ſhall not be ſeized, detained, or taken out of the Hands of the Owner, upon any pretence whatſoever; and the ſaid Subjects on one Part and the other, in the reſpective Places where they live, ſhall be permitted to keep their Books of Accompts, Buſineſs, and Correſpondences, in what Language they pleaſe, whether it be Spaniſh Dutch or any other Language whatſoever; and they ſhall not be moleſted for ſo doing, or ſubject to any Search whatſoever; and any other thing which has been granted by one or the other high Parties contracting to any other Nation upon this Point, ſhall be underſtood to be equally agreed too here.

XXV. The Subjects and Inhabitants of the ſaid Lords the King and the States-General, of whatſoever Quality or Condition they may be, are declared capable of ſucceeding to their Predeceſſors reſpectively, as well by Teſtament as without it, according to the Laws of the Places; and if any Succeſſions have before this Time fallen to any of them, they ſhall be allowed to maintain and enjoy them.

XXVI. The Goods, Merchandize, Papers, Writings, Books of Accompt, and all that may belong to the Subjects of the ſaid Lords the States who die in Spain, ſhall belong to their Heirs, being preſent, and Majors; or otherwiſe their Executors and teſtamentory Tutors, or thoſe authoriſed by them, according to the Exigency of the Caſe, may immediately take Poſſeſſion of them, adminiſter, and diſpoſe of them freely and of right. But in caſe the Heirs of the ſaid Subjects who die in Spain are abſent or Minors, and that the Defunct hath not provided for that Caſe, and that the abſent Heirs who are Majors have not provided alſo Proxies to act for them; that then the Goods, Merchandizes, Papers, Writings, Books of Accompts, and all other Effects of the Defunct, ſhall be inventoried by a Publick Notary in the Preſence of the Judge-Conſervator of the Nation, or in caſe he be not there, in the Preſence of the ordinary Judge, accompanied by the Conſul or other Miniſter of the ſaid Lords the States, and two Merchants of the Nation, and ſhall be depoſited in the Hands of two or three Merchants who ſhall be named by the ſaid Conſul or Miniſter, to keep and preſerve them for the Proprietors and the Creditors. And in Places where there is no Conſul or other Miniſter, all this ſhall be done in the Preſence of two or three Merchants of the ſame Nation choſen by Plurality of Voices. And the ſame ſhall be obſerved in like Caſes with reſpect to the Subjects of the Catholick King in the United Provinces.

XXVII. As there is already aſſigned at Cadix a convenient Place for burying the Bodies of the Subjects of the States General who die there, the ſaid Lord the King will give the neceſſary Orders that, as ſoon as may be, honourable Places be aſſigned in other merchandizing Cities, wherein to bury the Bodies of thoſe Subjects of the ſaid Lords the States who ſhall die in the Dominions of the ſaid Lord the King.

XXVIII. And to the End that the Laws of Commerce which have been obtained by this Peace may not be ineffectual, as they would be if the Subjects of the ſaid Lords the States be moleſted on account of their Conſcience, when they go, and come, and live in the States of the ſaid Lord the King to exerciſe Commerce there or otherwiſe: For this Cauſe, and to the End that Commerce may be ſure and without Danger as well by Sea as by Land, the ſaid Lord the King ſhall give the neceſſary Orders that the Subjects of the ſaid Lords the States may not be moleſted contrary and prejudicial to the Laws of Commerce, and that no one of them may be diſquieted or troubled by reaſon of his Conſcience, as long as they ſhall give no Scandal and commit no publick Offence, from which the ſaid Subjects ſhall be obliged to abſtain, and to govern and comport themſelves with all Modeſty. The ſame ſhall be obſerved and done towards the Subjects of the ſaid Lord the King who ſhall be and dwell in the United Provinces.

XXIX. The ſaid Lord the King will conſerve to the Subjects of the Lords the States-General, in the merchandizing Cities of his Kingdom where there have been Judges-Conſervators in the Time of the late King Charles II. the ſame Faculty; and they ſhall enjoy the ſame alſo in the other Cities where other Nations enjoy, or ſhall hereafter enjoy it: The whole in the ſame Manner and with the ſame Authority which the Judges-Conſervators made uſe of during the Reign of the late King Charles II. and the Appeal from the Sentences of the Judges-Conſervators may be alſo interjected and purſued according to the Practice in the ſaid Reign; and all this ſhall be obſerved, unleſs it ſhall be otherwiſe agreed upon.

XXX. The Duties impoſed upon the Merchandize and Manufactures of the Subjects of the United Provinces during the Time and by Reaſon of the late War, over and above thoſe laid by the Tariffs in the Time of King Charles II. ſhall ceaſe immediately after the ſigning of the Peace, as alſo thoſe Duties which, during the Time and by Reaſon of the late War, were laid upon the Merchandize and Manufactures exported from Spain; and hereafter the ſaid Subjects of the United Provinces ſhall pay the ſame Duties which are paid by the moſt favoured Nations.

XXXI. His Catholick Majeſty promiſes, that no Stranger Nation whatſoever ſhall be permitted, upon any Reaſon or Pretext whatſoever, to ſend any Veſſel or Ships, or go to traffick in the Spaniſh Indies: But, on the contrary, his Majeſty engages to re-eſtabliſh and maintain the Navigation and Commerce of the Indies upon the ſame Foot, and in the ſame Manner as it was exerciſed during the Reign of the late King Charles II. and conformably to the Fundamental Laws of Spain, which abſolutely forbid and deny to all Stranger Nations Entry and Commerce in thoſe Indies, reſerving the one and the other ſolely to the Spaniſh Subjects of his ſaid Catholick Majeſty. And for the accompliſhment of this Article the Lords the States-General promiſe alſo to aſſiſt his Catholick Majeſty. Provided however, that this Rule ſhall not be obſerved in prejudice to the Contents of the Aſſiento Contract made lately with her Majeſty the Queen of Great-Britain.

XXXII. All Priſoners of War ſhall on both Sides be ſet free without paying Ranſom, and without diſtinction of the Places or of the Colours or Standards where and under which they have Served, for ſo much as the ſaid Priſoners are in the Power of the ſaid Lords the King and the States-General; and the Debts which the ſaid Priſoners of War have contracted or made on the one Side and the other, ſhall be paid, thoſe of the Spaniards by his Catholick Majeſty, and thoſe of the Lords the States by the reſpective State they belong to, in the Term of three Months after the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty.

XXXIII. And for rendring Commerce and Navigation on both Sides the more free and ſecure, it is agreed upon to confirm the maritime Treaty made at the Hague the 17th of December 1650, between the late King Philip IV. and the Lords the States General, and which Treaty ſhall be obſerved and executed throughout, as if it were inſerted here word for word, excepting that the Prohibition compriſed in the 3d and 4th Articles of it ſhall not take Place.

XXXIV. Although it has been ſaid in ſeveral of the preceeding Articles, that the Subjects on both Sides may freely go, frequent, dwell, navigate, and traffick in the Countries, Lands, Cities, Ports, Places and Rivers of one and the other of the High Contractors; 'tis underſtood nevertheleſs, that the ſaid Subjects ſhall not enjoy that Liberty but in the States of the one and the other in Europe, ſeeing that it is expreſly agreed upon that for what regards the Spaniſh Indies, the Navigation and Commerce ſhall not be made there but in conformity to the 31ſt of this Treaty; and that in the Indies, as well Eaſt as Weſt, which are under the Dominion of the Lords the States-General, the Navigation and Commerce ſhall be made there in the ſame Manner as has been hitherto; and for what regards the Canaries, the Navigation and Commerce of the Subjects of the States ſhall be carried on in the ſame Manner as it was in the Reign of King Charles II.

XXXV. If

XXXV. If by Inadvertency or otherwise there shall happen any Unobservance or Contravention to this present Treaty on the Part of the said Lord the King or the States, or their Successors, this Peace and Alliance shall not cease to subsist in full Force, without coming for that Reason to a Rupture of Friendship and good Correspondence, but the said Contraventions shall be immediately repaired. And if they proceed from the Faults of any particular Subjects, they only shall be chastised, and the Damage sustained shall be repaired in the same Place where the Contravention was made if they are there taken, or otherwise at their Dwelling-place, without being pursued otherwise in their Body or Goods in any Manner whatsoever.

XXXVI. And for the better assuring for the Time to come the Commerce and Amity between the Subjects of the said Lord the King and those of the said Lords the States, it has been agreed, that if hereafter any Interruption of Amity or Breach of the Peace between the Crown of Spain and the said Lords the States shall happen (which God forbid) there shall be always given the Term of one Year and a Day after the said Rupture to the Subjects on both Sides to withdraw with their Effects, and transport them where they think fit; which they shall be allowed to do, as also to sell or transport their Goods and Moveables in full Liberty, and no one shall give them any Hindrance, nor proceed during the Term of one Year and a Day to any Seizure of their Goods, much less Arrest their Persons.

XXXVII. Seeing that the happy Continuation of this Peace, as well as the Repose and Security of Europe depends among other things principally upon this, that the two Crowns of France and Spain shall always remain Independant upon one another, and never be united upon one Head of the same King; and that his Catholick Majesty to this purpose, and by the Consent of the most Christian King, hath renounced on the 5th of November 1712, for himself his Heirs and Successors, to Perpetuity, and in the strongest Terms, all Right Title and Pretention which he may have to the Crown of France; and on the other Side the Princes of the Royal House of France have also renounced for themselves their Heirs and Successors, to Perpetuity, and in the strongest Terms, all Right Title or Pretention whatsoever to the Crown of Spain; and as those Renunciations, and the Declarations that have been made in Consequence of them in Spain and France, are also become Fundamental and Inviolable Laws in both Kingdoms: His Catholick Majesty confirms again by this Treaty, and in the strongest Manner, his said Renunciation of the Crown of France; and he promises as well for himself as for his Heirs and Successors to accomplish Religiously and to cause to be accomplished that Renunciation, without permitting that directly or indirectly it shall be contradicted, either in whole or in part, as also to employ all his Power, that the said Renunciations of the Princes of the Royal House of France may have their full and intire Effect; that so the two Crowns of Spain and France may remain always separated from one another in such Manner as never to be united.

XXXVIII. In this present Treaty of Peace and Alliance are comprehended all the Kings Princes and States who shall be named by one common and mutual Consent, and to the Satisfaction of the two Parties, in a convenient time.

XXXIX. And for the greater Security of this Treaty, and of all the Points and Articles contained in it, the said Treaty shall be published verified and registred on both Sides, in the Councils, Courts and other Places where it has been customary to make the Publications Verifications and Registrings.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and approved by the said Lords the King and the States-General, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged in the Term of six Weeks, or sooner if may be, to compute from the Day of its being signed. In Witness whereof we the Ambassadors extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of his said Majesty, and the Lords the States General, in virtue of our respective full Powers, have in their Names signed these Presents, and put to them the Seals of our Arms, at Utrecht the 26th of June 1714.

Signed, M. Duke d'Ossuna.
El Marque de Montaleon.
B v. Dussen.
C. v. Gheel van Spanbroek.
F. A. Baron de Reede de Renswoude.
Graef van Knipbuysen.

There are two more Seperate Articles, which we shall give hereafter.

London, October 12.

Yesterday the Post of Friday from Holland arrived.

From the Amst. and Leid Gazettes, dated Oct. 19.

Ratisbon, Oct. 8. On Thursday last the Treaty of Baden being printed and communicated to the Ministers of the Princes and States of the Empire, it was proposed in the Diet on the part of the Emperour, that the Treaty be immediately ratified, seeing the Term of Six Weeks specified for that Effect was near expired; and the Minister of the Elector of Mentz, when for his Master as Chancellour of the Empire he communicated that Treaty to the Diet, represented the imminent Danger the States on the Frontiers would be exposed to if the prescribed Term of Six Weeks shall pass over without Ratification. The Deputies of the Roman-Catholick Princes were of Opinion, that his Imperial Majesty should be desired to Ratify the Treaty in the Name of the Empire; and the rather since the Treaty of Rastadt, which was the same with this, had been already approved of by the Diet. But the Ministers of the Protestant Princes and States represented that they could not conclude any thing upon an Affair so Important without special Orders from their Principals, and demanded for that purpose a Delay of 2 or 3 Weeks. The Envoy of the Elector Palatine declared on his part, that altho' it was stipulated by the Treaty of Baden, that the Elector of Bavaria should be re-established in his Dignities and Estates, his Highness the Elector Palatine could not however give up the Upper Palatinate and the County of Chamb with his ancient Title of Elector, unless a reasonable Equivalent were given him for it. And as his Electoral Highness could not nor would hinder the Ratification of the Treaty, he should reserve to himself the Means of asserting his Right in proper Time and Place.

From the Amst. Courant, dated Oct. 20.

Ratisbon, Oct. 11. The Diet being assembled on the 8th, it was carried by plurality of Voices in the three Colleges, to pray the Emperour that he will please to Ratify in the Name of the Empire the Treaty of Peace concluded at Baden; and the next Day, the 9th, the publick Act of it was signed: But the Protestant Deputies entered their Declaration against it for so much as this Treaty contradicts in Ecclesiastical Matters the Treaty of Westphalia. The Roman Catholicks on the other Hand entred in the Protocal a Contraprotest. The Palatine Minister also entred his Protest. And upon the whole, it was concluded in the Diet that the Minister of the Elector of Mentz shall, along with the Act aboveſaid, lay before the Emperour all the said Protests.

From the Amst. Gazette, dated Oct. 19.

Hague, Oct. 17. The States of Holland having Yesterday nominated the Earl of Albemarle on the Part of the Nobility, and M. Brandelaar Burgomaster of Dort, Haaze de Georgio Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and Scagen Burgomaster of Alemar, to compliment in their Names her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and attend upon her during her stay here; those Lords went accordingly this Afternoon to meet her at Leydsendam, between Leyden and the Hague. That Princess arrived on Sunday at Twikkel, a House of M. Wassenaer's; on Monday at Loo, where she met the Princess-Dowager, Widow of the last Prince of Friesland: Yesterday she arrived at Utrecht, and will be here to Night. M. Clingrief, the Hanover Minister, went Yesterday to Utrecht to meet her Highness and conduct her hither. The Lord Berkeley with the Fleet under his Command arrived from England the 14th; and the Dutch Squadron who waited on his Britannick Majesty to England is returned safe, notwithstanding the pain we were in least they might suffer much in the great Storm which happened while they were at Sea.

From the Hague Courant.

Hague, Oct. 18. The Princess of Wales, who came from Utrecht Yesterday Morning at 7 with 2 Yachts, arrived at 5 at Leidsendam, where she was received and complimented by the Deputies of the States of Holland, and went into the Earl of Albemarle's Coach, in which her Royal Highness arrived here at 6, and drove directly to the Old Court, whither with the two Princesses her Daughters she came in good Health before 7, and withdrew into her Chamber to sup in private. This Day a solemn Deputation from the States-General waited upon her, to Welcome her Royal Highness to this Place.

London, October 12.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of Orford, Sir George Byng, George Doddington, Esq; Sir John Jennings, Sir Charles Turner, Abraham Stanyan and George Ballie, Esqs; to be Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Cholmondeley is made Treasurer, Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Comptroller, and Edmund Dunch, Esq; Master, of His Majesty's Household.

Sir Richard Onslow is appointed Chancellour and under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

London, October 12.

Yesterday South-Sea Stock was 97. Bank 130 one half. India 137 one half. African 27. New Lottery Tickets 15 s. Advance.

By His Majesty's Company of Comedians.

AT the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Tuesday, being the 12th of October, will be presented a Comedy call'd, Sir Solomon Single, or, The Cautious Coxcomb.

LONDON, Printed by S. GRAY, and Sold by R. BURLEIGH in Amen-Corner.